changed; the power manifested most clearly by the genes of the cell-nucleus. Moore does tell us that colloids *must have acquired* the property of synthesizing more complex colloids. But as to how they achieve this building of other colloids like themselves nothing is said; and the phrase is perhaps nothing more than one designed to disguise the uniqueness of this constructive self-duplicating power of living cells.

Further, Moore tells us that, as with molecules, so with colloids, the larger and more complex the aggregate the more labile or unstable it is. And yet, as we have insisted, stability, through years and millions of years of perpetual metabolic change, is one of the most striking peculiarities of the substance of living things.

Moore describes the role of the principal hormones in the human organism, but apart from that hardly touches upon the biological problems proper—namely, the problems of describing and explaining organization, regulation, reproduction, &c. He describes the process of mitosis and remarks: £ There is nowhere outside living matter a set of energy phenomena found to occur spontaneously at all resembling this remarkable sequence of changes '. Forthwith he makes a great leap and resorts to the third of the devices mentioned above for helping out the mechanistic scheme—namely, he postulates a special kind of energy peculiar to living organisms.

* In the processes of cell-reproduction and division there is a type of energy at work never found elsewhere than in living structures.' And he proposes to

give to this
form of energy, which he finds himself driven
to postulate
on contemplating the marvels of
mitosis, the name
[f] biotic energy '. ' It is biotic energy which
guides the
development of the ovum, which regulates the
exchanges